

Indians stage Kenora occupation



"THIS IS INDIAN LAND": THE OCCUPATION of the Indian affairs offices started with 30 to 40 people. During the first eight hours, almost 500 Indians from the Kenora district spent some time in the offices. Looking down from the second floor 'balcony', a lone smile breaks the tense atmosphere that surrounded the Kenora Federal Building on the morning of November 27.

Photo by Cecil Epps of the Uniter (U. of Winnipeg)

Deficit? Deficit? What about the anguish?

After passing a \$150,000 deficit budget, the U of A Students' Council approved in principle a salary increase amounting to 40% for the Council president and 50% for the four vice-presidents.

According to the motion presented by Wayne Madden (Education rep) each member of the Council executive would receive \$5,000 per annum effective April 1, 1974.

Madden argued that Council executive members each required: \$115 per month for rent and utilities; \$80 per month for food; \$80 per month for entertainment; \$30 per month for clothes.

Jim Talbot (Science rep) pointed out that the Office of Student Awards only allows the average student \$190 per month for all living expenses. With tuition, this comes to \$2,880 per year - more than \$700 less than the Council president's present salary of \$3,600.

Joe McGhie (former Arts rep) argued that Council executive members should not be considered "average students."

"They must be able to meet government officials, businessmen, on their own level - not from the level of an average student," he said. "This means being equally well-dressed and so on."

McGhie also stated that \$400 per month in the summer was not sufficient salary for the executive. Talbot answered by pointing out that the average Alberta student earns only \$1,200 in the summer and saves \$800 or \$900.

Madden spoke of Council executives as employees rather than as representatives of the students. He claimed that his motion was based on the principle of "fair pay for fair work."

"But," said Talbot, "you can't tell whether you're getting fair work for fair pay. If they're putting in eighty hours a week, are they putting in eighty hours a week in a way that is valuable for the students?" Madden answered that he "failed to understand" this objection.

Several councillors who opposed the motion pointed out that raising the salary would not necessarily raise the calibre of the executive.

"It would not cut out ego-trippers or rich students," said Talbot. "It would not encourage poor students any more because \$3,600 is enough for them compared to what they make at their summer jobs..."

It would only increase the number of opportunists running for office.

In a heart-rending speech, George Mantor, president of the Students' Council, expressed his sympathy for future Council presidents if the motion were rejected.

He stated that his year in office had brought him spiritual rewards but financial disaster - despite two years of working and saving to come to university plus his \$3,600 salary as president.

Mantor said that his was not an easy line of work. "There is a good deal of mental anguish involved with this job," he said.

In summarizing his arguments, Madden suggested that both Sir Winston Churchill and Jesus Christ would favour the motion.

Council passed the motion to raise the salaries in a roll-call vote of eleven to eight. All of the present executive members supported the motion.

by Charlotte MacDonald

KENORA (CUP) -- It wasn't another Wounded Knee, as was first feared. In fact, so well-ordered and co-operative was the demonstration that members of the occupying force were busy cleaning up the offices, sweeping floors and emptying garbage before evacuating the building.

The 24-hour occupation of the Department of Indian Affairs offices in Kenora began early November 27 as a group of 30 to 40 well organized members of the Ojibway Warriors' Society walked into the Federal Building.

Immediately upon securing the department's offices on the second floor, the Society set forth five complaints that they wished rectified before they would give up their control of the building.

The demands were:

1) Immediate compensation for the victims of mercury poisoning on the Grassy Narrows Reserve.

2) An end to unnecessary violence and beatings inflicted on members of the Indian community by the local police.

3) Definite action by the local and provincial governments as well as the Department of Indian Affairs to eliminate racial discrimination against members of the Indian community.

4) Return of the Indian artifacts now in the possession of several museums to their rightful owners - in particular several scrolls which are of significant religious value to the members of the Ojibway Medicine Society.

5) An end to the James Bay Project, which will, if carried to completion, result in the relocation of many Indian peoples.

Other demands included improving general conditions for Indian students brought to the town for schooling, as well as requests for rights to economic freedom for the reserves.

These demands were finally pared down to one major demand by the end of the occupation, that of the mercury contamination compensation.

Following the issuing of these demands, the Society made several attempts to communicate with the Minister of Indian Affairs, Jean Chretien. Reportedly the department would not talk with them the first day, but had dispatched a department member to confer with them the second day.

In discussing the Indians' demands, Barry Caldwell, a fieldworker for the American Indian Movement (AIM), said that they were a separate people, that they would not surrender before the occupation was scheduled to end, and would fight if necessary.

Outside, according to police reports, vigilantes were preparing to move on the building. Later it was found out that this was pure fabrication on the part of the police.

Caldwell stated that the government must act immediately on the situation in the Grassy Narrows Reserves, where apparently one person had already died of mercury poisoning, and "based on the levels of mercury in their bodies, four others should be dead."

Commenting on the James Bay Project, he said this went further than most people could appreciate. It involves moving a people from their traditional homes, where generations of ancestors have been buried and changing the way of life they have known since before the

16th Century.

When asked how this affected the occupying local Indians, he said, "They're our brothers. We have to care for our brothers."

"The police have got to get away from this 'cowboy and Indian' image they have here. They have to always prove themselves superior by beating the Indian... Those days are over."

Chief Lou Cameron, co-chairman of the Ojibway Warriors' Society felt their needs to be even greater than those demands issued by the entire group earlier in the occupation.

"We want basic freedom of government, complete with economic jurisdiction over our communities, not necessarily a sovereign state independent of Canada, but a more responsible 'department', governing ourselves... guaranteeing independence in a new and more human government."

"Society, as it is now, is going to collapse soon. You can see this all around us. We see a new type of government coming... with not so many institutions."

"You've either got to care for your brother or not. Institutions try to split people up, both individually and socially. We (the Warriors' Society) are going back to our elders, and learning the old ways. We try and keep our people together, with themselves, so we're not schizophrenics, or anything like that, and we're together as a people. This way we can have personal, societal and governmental unity."

Cameron felt that, as an institution, the Department of Indian Affairs was not allowing the Indian people to come together as a nation or people like they should, citing the reservations as a prime example. He believed that the Indian people in the Kenora district were feeling more united as a people from the teachings of the Society.

Indians should start to actualize their history instead of just reading about it. Chief Cameron said he felt closer to their great traditional chiefs of the past, by actually "living and making history" rather than just knowing what happened two or three hundred years ago.

November 27, he added, should be a holiday for local Indian children in years to come, for this is their history.

The occupation was to last for 24 hours. But at 9:00 a.m. on November 28 no word had been received from Ottawa on a tentatively scheduled meeting with a representative from the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Society chiefs decided they would wait, and continue the occupation until word came from Chretien's office. In the words of Chief Cameron, "We're going to be here for a while."

Meanwhile, preparations were made to defend the offices, whether from the vigilantes rumoured to be ready outside or the police.

At 9:30 a meeting was held by the 80 Indians at that time in the building. Here it was decided that the occupants under 18 would leave the building by the back door. 30 high school students had been in the building since Tuesday afternoon.

No explanation of this could be given as the entire meeting was carried on in Ojibway. When asked why, Chief Cameron said, "We're just taking care of

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Merry Christmas from the robber barons

(CPS - CUP) - In the wake of a world-wide energy crisis the major American oil companies have made some of the biggest profit increases in the oil industry's history.

According to US Oil Week, Gulf, Exxon, and Mobil reported third quar-

ter or July-September net incomes that were 91, 80, and 64 per cent respectively, above the gains of last year. Ten other major oil companies reported an average increase in profit of 51 per cent above the third quarter last year.

cheap thrills (and coming events)

Tuesday, December 11

Boreal Circle

The third meeting of the 1973-74 Boreal Circle series will be held at 8:00 pm in the Cafeteria (4th floor, Centre Wing), Biological Science Bldg, the U of A - Film night with "Expedition Bathurst Island" and "Webbed Feet and Flashing Wings", 16 mm colour-sound.

POUNDMAKER

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Folk Music

Western Studies Colloquium presents an evening of Folk Music of the West, courtesy of the Edmonton Folk Club, at 8:00 pm in Tory 14-14. Admission free. For further info call Ben Giorgio at 432-5404.

Wednesday, December 12

Student Wives

There will be a student wives club meeting at 8:00 pm, Meditation Room in SUB for X-Mas handicraft demonstration. All students' wives welcome.

Thursday, December 13

Soprano recital

Marilyn Verbicky, third year Bachelor of Music student at the U of A, will present an hour long recital at Convocation Hall at 5:00 pm. Presented by the Dept. of Music, admission free.

Friday, December 14

Another Soprano recital

The U of A Dept. of Music presents Jacqueline Preuss, a fourth-year Bach. of Music student - 8:00pm, Convocation Hall. Admission free.

Vanguard Forum of Viet Nam

The Young Socialists sponsor a Vanguard Forum at 8:00 pm in Room 104 of SUB. Topic: One Year Later: the Meaning of the Viet Nam Accords: a Marxist Analysis. Have the accords brought peace to Viet Nam? Has the US role in Viet Nam ended? Did the Soviet Union and China betray the Vietnamese revolution? Speaker: Terry Kennedy of the League for Socialist Action. The floor will be opened for debate and discussion.

Thursday, December 20

Balloon Club

The Edmonton Balloon Club will meet at 8:00 pm in the west staff common room of Victoria Composite High School. Winter height in hot air balloons will be discussed.

On-going Events

Childrens Media Workshop

A children's media workshop will be held Dec. 28-30 for children of seven years and older. It will include the use of 1/2" videotape, super 8 film, 35 mm photography and dark room and film animation. Registration fee is \$10.00. For registration forms and more info call Communitas Inc. 482-4044.

Skating

Public skating at Mayfair Park 11:00 am to 11:00 pm, daily. Concession hours: 6:00pm to 10:00 pm Mon. through Thursday, 2:00 pm to 10:00pm Fridays, 11:00 am to 10:00 pm Sat. and Sun.

Tobogganning

At Emily Murphy Park, the open hill, picnic shelter and washroom facilities will be available as well as the two constructed toboggan runs. Facility hours 1:00pm to 9:00 pm daily.

Gay Alliance Towards Equality (GATE) holds regular Saturday night drop-ins at the GATE house. Everyone welcome. For further info, call 433-8160.

Grant McEwan Community College has begun accepting applications for enrolment in 20 College Programs which begin January 4. The College offers studies in the Applied Arts, Accounting, Marketing, Business and Administration. For more info phone 425-8810.

Yoga, meditation, massage, workshops. For information phone 453-2565.

FREE CLASSIFIED 433-5041

FOR SALE

Lloyd AM - FM Multiplex receiver and 8 track player, good condition, must sell, \$175 or best offer. Phone 436-1544.

Modified 1972 Honda 750, 4,000 mi. worth \$2,700, must sell before xmas leaving country, will sell cheap. Phone 433-9773 or 439-7959.

12" Transonic television, b and w, with adjustable swivel table, \$60.00 Phone 489-4729

Erewhon Books, 10317 - 96 Street, Free Catalogue of Anarchist, Feminist, Radical Labour literature now available.

Also free pamphlet: Questions on Anarchy. And don't forget your IWW song books, only 50 cents.

Small cassette tape recorder, 2 motor cycle helmets (Small and medium), Men's skin diving gear (mask, snorkel, size 11 flippers) size 9 1/2 men skates, sell fast and cheap. Phone 433-9773 or 439-7959.

Portable b and w TV, \$60, excellent condition. Phone 424-4605.

Gas shortage no problem. Buy this 1972 Austin Mini with less than 5000 miles for \$1650.00 and get 40 mpg in town. Phone 488-5294.

Registered Balinese (long haired siamese) kitten. Phone 433-4793 after 5:30 pm.

CCM Super Tacks. Brand new, never used. Size 6 1/2. Offers. Call Robb at 487-4748 about 6:00 p.m.

Dalmation puppies for sale. Pet or show quality. Phone 475-8388.

One six-drawer dresser. Phone 439-6907.

Accommodation--Double Wide 36' by 24'--two years old. Suitable for office or four-bedrooms and living area with built in fridge and stove. Can be moved from Edmonton. \$9500, financing available. Write to Maple Leaf Holidays Ltd., 2720 Barlow Trail N.E., Calgary; or phone 272-9734.

Gibson ES 175 custom guitar. Three humbucking pick-ups. Grover heads. Hard Shell case. \$550. Phone Paul at 423-2008.

K2-Two Skis. 185 cm. Brand new bindings, never mounted. Regular \$145. Offers? Phone Lane at 466-7141.

Car for sale. 1969 Fiat 850 Coupe. Excellent working order. In car heater and low mileage. Phone 488-4761 after 5:30 p.m.

Colour teevee. Excellent picture. Selling cheap. Call 424-4605.

Two auto robes, all wool; two comforters, wool; three quilts, wool-filled; three tableclothes; one centre Back Muskrat coat, size 16; set of Audell's Carpenter and Builders' Guides. Phone 466-6995.

HOUSING

Rooms available in Campus Co-op. Phone 482-1898 between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m., please!

Loosing roommate to graduation. Need replacement to live with four others in a house at 8604 108th Street. Male or female. Call 433-5088.

Furnished basement suite for rent. With big bedroom. Nice, comfortable living room. Good size kitchen. 11110 78th Avenue. Walking distance to University. Call 433-1370 after 4:00 p.m. \$129 per month.

Shared house now has one furnished room for one girl beginning January 1, 1974. Near University. \$50 a month. 10926 76th Avenue. Call 434-5963.

4th year male student, on campus 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m., would like to share rest and quiet study place on or near campus. Preferably, HUB, Lister, or Newton Place during period owner is out. Will help pay rent. To discuss, send details to Box 64, U. of A. Post Office. Give phone number.

Room and breakfast free. Board if desired. Use of all house facilities. Direct bus to university. For more info, phone 435-2767 or 435-5974.

Large, two-bedroom, newer house with heated garage. 10711 78th Avenue. \$220 per month. Phone 482-5222.

MISCELLANEOUS

West 10 is sponsoring a sale of authentic Indian crafts on December 20, 21, and 22 at Woodward's Westmount in the mall. Come and buy your Christmas presents: beadwork, leatherwork, silkscreening and pottery at reasonable prices. If you are an Indian craftsman and would like to sell some of your work, contact Jenny Margetts or Gail Price at West 10. Call 482-6511.

Dress-maker or tailor wanted for partnership. Major person with good experience needed. Not a dress store but a small shop on the South side that does exclusive dress making and alterations. Very little investment needed. Answer by mail giving references, name, and phone number. All letters will be promptly acknowledged. Write to 8210 111th Street or Box 203 in Edmonton.

Professional typing. Quality guaranteed. No penalty for carbon copies. 40 cents per page. Phone John at 439-6671.

Sleigh rides for large and small groups between city and Sherwood Park. For info call 466-3458 after 4:00 p.m.

Lost: Small white change purse with silver markings. Silver clasp closing. Reward. Phone Shirley at 439-2275.

We urgently require qualified babysitters, home-makers, house keepers and cleaning ladies for permanent and part-time positions. Phone 422-6616. (Miss Sit-In-Home Services)

Wanted: A copy of "The Experience of Childbirth" by Roger and Donna Ewy. Phone 439-6907.

People interested in working for animal welfare call 466-4866 or 433-8341.

Will babysit, my home, weekdays. 14751 106th Ave. 454-2567.

Will babysit, my home, weekdays. Baby toddler welcome. Qualified early childhood educator. Call 452-9865.

Professional dress-making, high quality formals, teens, children, wear all styles. Call 422-9865.

Class for Spanish guitar. Flamenco and Classical guitar. Reduced rate. Call Fernando at 432-3047 from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Now booking hayrides. Bonfires available. Phone 434-3835.

Artistic Woodworker strike ends

TORONTO (CUP) - The Artistic Woodwork strike is over after a bitter three month dispute.

The Canadian Textile and Chemical Union (CTCU) signed the contract at 11:00 am last Tuesday morning.

Previously, the company had signed the contract but refused to allow all the strikers to return to work. This refusal prolonged the strike by eleven more days.

The management of two plants insisted four categories of strikers would not be taken back by the company. Those singled out for exclusion were nine strikers arrested during the strike and two more whom the company said "should have been arrested" but were not.

The union accused management of contravening two sections of the Labour Relations Act and explained management was placing workers in "double jeopardy." That is, those arrested would have to face the courts and then the company, which claimed it would fire anyone convicted.

Now, however, all strikers can return to work as of today. But a CTCU spokesman said "Those arrested during the strike will likely be suspended as soon as they return to work." CTCU will then go into arbitration in an effort to save the jobs of these workers.

The arbitration board will consist of three people: a union representative, a company representative, and a chairman who may be appointed by Ontario's labour minister, Fern Guidon. Arbitration is expected to last six months.

Restrictions insisted upon by the com-

pany have been part of a management rights clause the union has opposed all through the strike. At first, the company demanded the right to suspend or dismiss employees for breaking plant rules. It also wanted to hold the union accountable for the actions of the shop stewards.

The union won the elimination of the restrictions although the plant remains an open shop.

Wages have never been a big issue. Before the strike, the union had agreed to a 65 cent wage increase over the basic wage of \$2 on a two year basis.

CTCU spokesmen have emphasized they made no concessions to management. However, the union at the Artistic Plants will be a minority of employees.

Meanwhile, Provincial Court Judge Rice, in sentencing a picketer convicted of obstructing a moving vehicle, said: "I believe a deterrent has to be set" with respect to future strikes. He fined the strike supporter \$200 or twenty days in jail for attempting to stop a vehicle containing non-union workers entering the plant during the strike. Of 117 people arrested during the strike, only nine were strikers, the rest were supporters.

CTCU expects a tough time in court. It is believed both management and police will press hard for conviction.

The union experienced trouble in mustering pickets during the latter part of the strike. Mass pickets of 250 or more two weeks ago dwindled to 100 or less just before the strike ended.



BOTH POLICE AND PROFESSIONAL STRIKE BREAKERS were used to violently clear picket lines away for incoming scabs during the strike. Here two city police assault a picketer outside the Artistic Woodworkers Plant.

Foreign ownership on the rise

OTTAWA(CUP) - John Foster Dulles, American continentalist Secretary of State in the fifties, once said: "There are two ways of conquering a nation: by the use of military force, or through the control of its economy." He also said he wouldn't rest until he saw the Stars and Stripes flying over the whole

of North America.

The following data on foreign ownership and control of Canadian industry is taken from the *Independence*, a magazine of the Committee for an Independent Canada (or, more aptly, the Committee of Indigenous Capitalists), of April 1973.

Industry

Percentage of foreign ownership

Manufacturing industries	57.4 per cent
Mining industries	55.5 per cent
Oil and Gas Wells, Coal Mines	82.5 per cent
Petroleum Refining	99.5 per cent

Specific industries where American control is very high are:

Automobiles, trucks and parts	96.0 per cent
Rubber Products	98.0 per cent
Aluminum	100.0 per cent
Electrical apparatus	67.0 per cent
Chemicals	61.0 per cent

Since these figures were collected Studebaker, the only Canadian car manufacturer, has been bought out by

a US firm and foreign control of the automobile industry in Canada is now 100 per cent.

Notley calls for \$3000 annually for students

RED DEER (CUP) - Grant Notley, Alberta NDP leader and holder of that party's only seat in the provincial legislature, affirmed his support for the National Union of Students' (NUS) demand that all university students be paid an annual wage of \$3,000. Notley was addressing the annual meeting of the Red Deer NDP association.

He saw the proposal as a step towards a guaranteed annual income for all Canadians, a policy of the federal NDP.

Claiming that the taxpayer is already paying a large number of students to attend school through the Manpower grant system, and a great many talented students do not have the financial resources to continue their education,

Notley said equal financial aid should be given to all students.

He attacked current student finance policies which emphasize parents' direct fiscal responsibility for their children's post-secondary education. Poor students and students with family problems are automatically discriminated against when parental contribution becomes a criterion for loan approvals. Often, the system shafts those with the most urgent need, he said.

A student wage, financed out of taxation revenues, would eliminate these built-in inequities faced by the poor student. "Parents should be responsible as taxpayers. Their responsibility should depend on their ability today," he said.

Giant Federated Co-ops screw independent co-op

BURNABY(CUP) - In their attempts to create a food co-op responsible to its members, people here were confronted recently by the large profit-motivated Federated Co-operatives.

Both co-ops deal with Pinetree Nuts of Vancouver. Federated is a much bigger customer than the Fed-Up co-op, a non-profit co-operative. Money talks, so Pinetree, when urged by Federated, cut off sales to Fed-Up.

Fed-Up also buys some of its products, mostly canned goods, from Federated. This means Federated could sell Fed-Up the nuts they could no longer buy from Pinetree. But Federated's price would, of course be higher. After all, the middleman must receive his profit in capitalistic society.

Federated is a co-op supermarket chain in B.C. and the prairies that returns dividends to its members and sells to the general public. Fed-Up is a co-operative wholesaler established by some fifty independent member-run retail co-ops in B.C. Neither Fed-Up nor its member co-ops return pro-

fits to their members, but concentrate on providing people the highest quality food at the lowest possible price.

Concerned with the present plight of small Canadian farmers, Fed-Up gives preference to local producers and, in support of the National Farmers Union boycott of this large American corporation, does not carry Kraft products.

Whereas Federated is a business that returns dividends, Fed-Up members view their system of co-ops, organized along decentralized lines, as one step to establishing a viable alternate economy. For Fed-Up members, food co-ops are only the beginning. They are trying to establish housing co-ops, trucking co-ops, and member run credit unions as first steps to create a co-operative economy control led by the people.

Being subject to the marketing practices of Federated takes some power away from Fed-Up members and brings them more under the control of the profit-motivated Federated Co-ops.

Angola coffee boycott seems successful in Montreal

MONTREAL(CUP) - A campaign mounted against three Canadian coffee companies to cut their imports of Angolan coffee is beginning to have effect. Recent Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show that importations of Angolan coffee dropped from 10.6 million pounds for the first six months of last year to 5.4 million this year.

For several months Canadians have been urged to boycott brand name coffee which uses the Angolan coffee. Local voluntary organizations with small vans are visiting supermarkets offering free coffee of alternative brands to shoppers.

The boycott campaign is being spearheaded by the Southern Africa Information Group (SAIG).

SAIG maintains that Angolan coffee plantation owners, with the Portuguese

government, are recruiting blacks to work on plantations at slave wages. Work terms remove labourers from their families for 18 months at a time.

As Angola's third largest coffee customer, Canada has contributed substantially to the Portuguese defense tax levied on coffee. Last year it is estimated that Canadians paid \$1.3 million through the purchase of coffee to help finance suppression in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau.

SAIG has black-listed General Foods, (Yubar, Maxim, Maxwell House, Sanka, Brim), Nestlé's (Nescafé, Taster's Choice), and Standard Brands (Chase and Sanborn) for using green Angolan coffee in their instant coffee blends.

The group says that brands made by Brooke Bond, Nabob, and Good Host are free of Angolan coffee.

Anti-abortion lobby pushing Bill 220

What is Bill 220? What has happened to it? What is happening to it? Most important, what does the future hold in store for it (and us)?

First things first. Bill 220 is an anti-abortion bill, introduced in the Alberta Legislature for its first reading in June 1973 by the Hon. J.G. Ashton, PC Edmonton-Ottawa. The Bill proposes to remove coverage for therapeutic abortion from the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan except under conditions of extreme danger to the pregnant woman's life. The implications of such a proposal have been discussed in earlier issues of POUNDMAKER, especially in the brief from Options for Women presented to the Cabinet in September, and will not be repeated here. (See POUNDMAKER, November 19). The issue of concern in this article is that of the future of Bill 220.

The editor of the Meliorist (the University of Lethbridge paper) and the members of Options For Women have been told by the Alberta Solicitor General that Bill 220, being a private member's bill, would probably not receive second reading in this session of the legislature. Attempts made by the Meliorist editor and other concerned women to query members of the Legislature about Bill 220 have been put off with comforting statements that private members' bills are never given much attention in the Legislature. To a degree, one must accept these statements as true, when the Hon. John Anderson would go out of his way to assure one of his constituents that Bill 220 does not even exist.

My impression is that Solicitor General Hunley and her colleagues in the Legislature regard the questioning and protests of Bill 220 as symptomatic of the hysterical and baseless fears of a few women, and an attempt by the editor of a university newspaper to

find interesting copy, even if it means publicizing a non-issue. However, a check through my files of newspaper clippings on abortion in Canada reveals some interesting contradictions to this attitude of unconcern evinced by our Solicitor General.

Early in 1972, our Prime Minister voiced his personal stand on abortion. Asked if he would support further liberalization of Canada's abortion laws, he replied, "You would have to convince me that the person who asked for an abortion has no responsibility at all. At some point an abortion is a killing. . . . If a mother kills a foetus I think she should have to answer for it and explain." (February 25, 1972, Calgary Herald). Changes to make the abortion laws more liberal, he stated, would be endorsed by the government ONLY if there was a consensus for change in Parliament (March 1, 1972, Calgary Herald). How many other pieces of legislation need the consensus of parliament?

That was in 1972, and those statements are undoubtedly forgotten by most voters now. But in 1973, there has been an interesting buildup of anti-abortion pressure manifesting itself at both the federal and provincial levels, with some equally interesting interplay between the two spheres of government.

April 14, 1973 the Calgary Herald reported that the Voice of the Unborn Association presented a brief to the Alberta government requesting that abortion not be covered under the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan. The Association claimed 1,600 members in the province. It suggested that public monies being paid for abortions should, instead, be channelled into educational programs for young people in schools and universities, and offered to help develop such a program.

May 10 the Calgary Herald reported

This article was written by P. Madson, a member of the Lethbridge, Options for Women Council--with thanks to the Meliorist.



that the Canadian Alliance for Life presented a petition to Prime Minister Trudeau asking that "the law recognize the unborn child as a legal person from the moment he is conceived." The nationwide petition carried 353,652 signatures. (It made no statement about the legal status of female unborn children). The organization also presented a brief to Justice Minister Otto Lang and Health Minister Marc Lalonde. Following their presentation, Otto Lang issued directives to the provincial justice departments ordering them to tighten their interpretations of the Criminal Code statements on abortion.

On May 19, the first Alberta family

planning conference passed a resolution that abortion should not be considered a family planning method. It also passed resolutions calling for the dissemination of free contraceptives, and stressed the necessity of education the public about contraception. These goals, while highly commendable in and of themselves, presented to the public the stance that government-supported family planning services wanted to wash their hands of dealing with abortion in any way - and preferred not to regard it as necessary even as an interim mea-

Cont'd on next page.

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Anti-Abortion Bill 220

Continued from page 4

sure until everyone was properly educated and in possession of some form of fool-proof contraceptive device.

May 22, the Calgary Herald reported that Calgary Pro-Life was presenting a brief to the Law Reform Commission of Canada claiming that hospital abortion committees are being lax in interpreting the Criminal Code statutes relating to abortion, and that these committees should be investigated.

August 25, the Calgary Herald reported that the Catholic Women's League of Canada had been assured by federal Health Minister Marc Lalonde that abortion as a secondary method of family planning was not government policy.

September 28, the Calgary Herald reported that the Alberta Medical Association had recommended a review of its abortion policies, in view of its concern over the increase in the rate of abortions, and the possibility that its policies might be too liberal. The

AMA also voted support for family life education by responsible community organizations. This resolution was opposed by some doctors, including one who stated, "If we are concerned about abortions and unwanted pregnancies, why don't we say 'don't leap into bed.'"

November 2, the Calgary Herald reported that a Canada-wide Coalition For Life, representing members from about 150 federal ridings across Canada, met with their Members of Parliament and senators from their areas, held a public forum and flower-laying ceremony as part of a three day "Festival of Life." The organizers of the Festival indicated that their chats with the MP's had been encouraging. "We found the MP's were quite concerned over the number of abortions taking place and most of them agreed that a review of the legislation was necessary... There are a large number who are against abortion, period, but even those who have qualifications are worried about the rising abortion rate."

November 22, Justice Minister Otto Lang was reported in the Calgary Herald to have ordered a study to determine if, despite the provisions of the Criminal Code, there is in fact abortion on demand in Canada. This order arose out of the acquittal of Dr. Henry Morgentaler, charged with inducing an abortion in his Montréal clinic, thereby by-passing the Criminal Code provision for a hospital committee to determine the necessity of the abortion. Lang stated that there must also be discussions with provincial attorneys-general, responsible for the enforcement of the Criminal Code, "in view of the importance of determining the issue as quickly as possible."

Meanwhile, back in Alberta, the Alberta Knights of Columbus continue their campaign to enforce stricter interpretation of the Criminal Code. All Knights have been urged to write and telephone their MLA's to express support for Bill 220. POUNDMAKER (November 19) reported that Bill 220, if not receiving a second reading in the Alberta Legislature this fall, was definitely planned to be re-introduced by Mr. Ashton during the coming spring session.

These reports, gathered over the past year, indicate that there is a powerful lobby pressuring to restrict and eventually remove abortion as a right for women in Canada. Many of those organizations wishing to "illegalize" abortion also advocate public education in contraception, and some few would make contraceptive devices more easily available to the public, or segments thereof.

However, although these goals are commendable, as stated earlier, they do not recognize that abortion will be necessary as an interim measure for as long as there are the "uneducated" and, as long as there are no 100% effective contraceptives that can be safely used by everyone.

Women's Calender- a new book

By Dorothy Wigmore
for Canadian University Press

"It is to these women, whoever they are - farm wives, doctors, office workers, artists, homemakers, factory workers, lawyers, teachers, nurses, musicians - and wherever they are across this far-flung Dominion who will in their own way work towards the ideal of free and happy womanhood and thereby a free and happier world, I dedicate this book."

November 1944
"New Worlds for Women"
by Dorice Nielson

Dorice Nielson, the only female member of the 1940-45 Parliament, was a member of the Unity Progressive Party from North Battleford, Saskatchewan. During her term as an MP she protested against the RCMP's interring of people under the War Measures Act, introduced a medicare bill, and drew crowds of 8,000 to 10,000 in Toronto when she spoke about poverty in Canada.

Nielson, who has taught at the University of Peking since the mid-

fifties, is one of the women mentioned in a calendar about women, released by the Women's Educational Press in Toronto.

The calendar, similar to others produced about the war in Indochina and the Third World, is full of details and pictures about the struggles and achievements of Canadian women, with all but 18 days of the year commemorating various women or their achievements.

Five Saskatchewan women worked through the summer on an Opportunities for Youth grant to produce the calendar.

"It's a useful book with a message," Gwen Gray said in an interview. "We did it to offer something that can reach a lot of people, and to give people an idea of what women have done in Canada."

Many of the women investigated "were dealing with some of the same issues we're doing today, such as day-care and co-operative living," she added.

The calendar can be obtained in most bookstores or ordered from the Women's Educational Press, 352 Bloor St. W, Toronto.

Please refer to Page 12 for more feminist information.

Union support for Morgentaler

"The present laws which regulate the right to abortion prevent low-income women from having the same rights as women who are well-off financially and who can afford to pay the exorbitant price of an abortion--a legal one outside of Québec or an illegal one inside of Québec."

With this statement, the Montréal Labour Council of the Québec Labour Federation announced its support for Dr. Henry Morgentaler, at that point facing 13 charges of performing "illegal" abortions. He was acquitted on one, but the Crown has appealed.

Across Canada, many trade unions have expressed solidarity with Morgentaler's struggle against the abortion laws and with the women who are organizing in his defense.

In Québec, the response has been particularly encouraging. Both the Québec Federation of Labour and the Central Montréal Council of the National Council of Trade Unions have offered support. The Corporation of Québec Teachers has donated office space to the Montréal Committee to Defend Dr. Morgentaler.

In Ontario, the Ontario Federation of

Labour has directed all its affiliates to support the Committees to Defend Dr. Morgentaler with financial aid and press coverage. It has offered to allow the defense committees to use its network for soliciting and collecting donations to strike funds to finance their efforts to organize in defense of Dr. Morgentaler.

Here in Edmonton, Local 23 (University Hospital) of the Civil Servants' Association voted unanimously to support Dr. Morgentaler.

Meanwhile, Dr. Morgentaler was acquitted on his first charge by a jury of eleven Catholic men and one woman. His case is being appealed by the Crown and Prime Minister Trudeau seems to be considering going directly to the Supreme Court for a ruling on the validity of Morgentaler's defense.

On November 22, Trudeau told the Commons, "... the government would certainly not want to leave a section of the Criminal Code open to interpretation. That is why we are happy to see that an appeal has been lodged in this case, and that the Appeals Court and, eventually, the Supreme Court may

• Continued on Page 7. •

Dr. P. J. Gaudet

Dr. D. G. Kot

OPTOMETRISTS

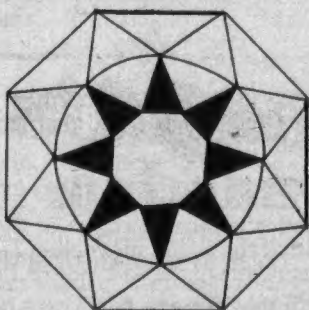
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The Joliette Firestone dispute

Que. labor's "milestone"

by Cam Ford and Anne McLean

"After eight months of strike, the struggle of the 300 people of Joliette against the Firestone company has become the struggle of the union movement against multinational corporations who insist on considering Québec as a place for cheap labour," charged Louis Laberge, head of the 250,000 member Québec Federation of Labor (QFL).

The strike in Joliette, Québec will be remembered as another milestone in the labour struggle in Québec. The Québec government and the multinational corporation have combined in attempts to break the eight month long strike for parity of Québec workers with their counterparts in Ontario.

Although the Joliette Firestone workers have established North American production records, they still earn \$1.29 less an hour than their Ontario counterparts, \$3.06 compared to \$4.35. They are seeking an original increase of \$0.70 an hour, \$0.26 more in January and again in June to bring them to an equitable level with the lowest paid workers at the Firestone plant in Hamilton.

Negotiations broke down Thursday, Nov. 28 after the company came up with what was supposed to be its "big offer". Rumors had been circulated by the company that there was to be a major breakthrough. But when they came to the bargaining table, the company had upped its offer from \$0.45 to \$0.55.

"The company negotiators said that they did not have a mandate to meet the union's minimum demands, so we told them to go and get the mandate" Fernand Daoust, secretary general of the QFL told reporters in announcing that talks between the two had broken down.

The offer of \$0.55 an hour does not constitute a firm offer; it is conditional to the settlement of all other points by arbitration. The union feels that the company is trying to starve the union out until after the new year and warns that it will revert to the workers' original request for salary parity immediately with their Ontario counterparts.

The union can hold out since the spirit of the strikers is high. To combat the despair that often sets in during a long strike, the union has organized politicization classes three nights a week which are attended by the workers and their wives. Strike pay is \$25.00 a week.

Louis Laberge, QFL President, feels that the union movement cannot afford to lose this strike: "If we lose this strike, we will never win another in Québec." The multi-national corporations, with help from the Québec government, will know that they will be able to starve out any union strike if they can break this one, which has won the support of the Confederation of National Trade Unions and the Québec Teachers Federation as well as the QFL.

The history of the Firestone plant is another example of the colonialist attitude of the multi-national corporations towards Québec. Firestone came to Joliette in 1965 with huge subsidies from the Québec government. The \$45,000,000 operation would provide three hundred jobs for the men of the town.

The mayor and the town notables of Joliette welcomed the multi-national corporation by creating a new boule-

vard, Firestone Boulevard, on the northern outskirts of town. Enthusiasm ran high and reports were circulated that high salaries were to be paid at the new plant.

The cream of the town's young men, 18-20 years old, in perfect health, bilingual, and with high school education, were hired with promises of quick advancement if they performed well.

One third of the workers were put on piece-work system. That meant the faster they worked, the more money they got. It also meant that the faster they worked on the assembly line, the faster their fellow workers on the line, who were not on piece-work, had to work to keep up to them.

When the workers started breaking North American production records, they were given a big party with door prizes of (what else) tires, and even a color T.V. Other lavish rewards included a cent-an-hour increase for everyone, followed by a two-cent increase two weeks later.

In the following weeks, to continue the record setting pace, management introduced a system of "rewards and incentives" whereby the work team that produced more tires than the others over a certain period of time would get free beer at the nearest tavern.

Ulcer cases and nervous depression began to appear among the men. The honeymoon atmosphere began to pall. The first union demands were put forward: equal work for equal pay and adequate working conditions. Joliette Firestone's first strike lasted three months, stretching through the fall and winter of 69-70.

The company responded to these first signs of militancy by hiring a few Francophone management personnel, (as the union puts it, "At last, we were being exploited in French.") but working conditions grew worse as Firestone retaliated with pressure for increased production and strict policing of the workers by foremen and lower management personnel. So the workers organized a slow-down, forcing Firestone to regulate thirteen outstanding grievances.

The company then introduced efficiency schemes, whereby workers who made suggestions as to how to streamline the operation, even at the cost of their own jobs, were rewarded by having color photos of themselves shaking hands with the bosses posted on the bulletin boards.

A safety campaign was also initiated in which the company promised a draw for a ski-doo if there was not a work accident in a one-year period.

Now the company is trying to make an example of the "militant" Québec labor. There have been veiled rumors of the company's closing down and leaving Québec if the provincial government does not deal with the militants and the trouble-makers in the labor movement.

The union reply to that is: "It is better that a company leave Québec if it cannot accept proper working conditions for its workers".

The QFL is hinting at a worker-takeover of the plant if Firestone decides to pull out of Joliette. "They won't need a very large truck" (if they decide to leave), Laberge retorted when questioned about the rumor.



The thrice weekly politicization classes have an average attendance of over 200 per week. Attendance has been good because morale is high, and the fifty member organizing committee say they will continue the classes for as long as the strike goes on. Following the guidelines set out in a manual published by the Labor Council of Joliette, sessions have been held on the history of the trade union movement, the Unemployment Insurance Act, Workman's Compensation, the history of

Québec, as well as on things like the situation in Chile and the nature of capitalism.

The orientation of the QFL union's classes is representative of the turn which the union movement in Québec has taken in the last two or three years. Both the QFL and CNTU are channeling considerable energy into political education. For the 2000 workers in the province currently on strike and waiting for settlement, these classes provide a

strike

place to meet and a means of maintaining solidarity during an extended strike.

Meetings of workers' wives are being held to find ways to build support for the strike amongst other women. Considering the problems of feeding a family on \$25.00 a week, the anti-strike sentiment of some wives is understandable. But, breaking down women's isolation in separate homes is one way of breaking down their sense of helplessness and futility, and building their union consciousness.

Picketing of the plant has ceased because of an injunction brought by the company to limit the number of picketers to four at one time. The company's force of 50 security guards has used dogs and even a helicopter to intimidate the strikers. Assistance has been forthcoming through the Québec Police. So, the QFL has launched a boycott of Firestone products.

The boycott has been picked up by the Québec Teachers Federation, the CNTU, and many unaligned citizen groups that have picketed the Firestone outlets around the province.

The Firestone strikers have also made a call to the province's 600,000 union members to contribute \$0.25 a week to the strike to enable them to launch a new program of action to put more pressure on the company. It will also help the 312 strikers about to face the Québec winter.

If there is great support for the program, called "Operation \$0.25 to win", a permanent fund could be set up to help other strikers throughout Québec. The QFL convention will vote on the matter this week. The other major labor unions in Québec have not yet responded to the union appeal.

Rallies of support throughout the province have been held and more are being planned in the near future.

Efforts to break the strike by the company have included the announcement of the cancellation of a supposed expansion program which would have provided an increase of some 400 jobs for the town, ads in the local paper denouncing the strikers' position as irresponsible, and stories in the Power Corporation owned paper paraphrasing the company ads.

Power Corporation owns 70 percent of the daily papers in Québec, Voyageur Bus Lines, a part of the Montréal Canadiens hockey team and many other smaller holdings. It was involved in the last major strike two years ago when its largest paper, La Presse, was struck by its workers. Violence erupted at two solidarity marches for La Presse when the Montréal Riot Squad charged the demonstrators.

The union has had to fight the adverse publicity in the city by the company and its friends who are attempting to undermine the union. The company has engaged the services of a Montréal lawyer, a professional negotiator with over thirty years service, to "put us in a boat and take us for a ride". The company also sent letters to all the strikers telling them how much money they had lost and urging them to come back to work.

Other major points still to be settled, along with wages, include limitation of overtime, language of work, protection against technological change, and grievance procedures. The strikers feel that they should be able to work in their native tongue and want retraining when jobs are phased out and replaced by new ones.

The union is willing to sit down and talk at any time, according to Fernand Daoust, as soon as the company comes forward with a serious offer. In the interim, workers are not sitting down, but organizing so that the strike does not become another victim of management-government co-operation like the Murdochville or Asbestos strikes during the Duplessis regime in Québec. It is often said that Bourassa and Duplessis are very much alike.

Power play in CUPE

by Elspith Guild and Cam Ford

While the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) has called for a drastic change in the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) on the grounds that it is unresponsive to its members and too highly centralized, the executive of CUPE pushed through a series of resolutions that severely curtail the rights and powers of its own individual locals.

The CUPE National Convention, from November 26 to 30 in Montréal, voted overwhelmingly in favour of maintaining its membership in the CLC if the congress embarks on a program of "reform revitalization and change of leadership."

This is a result of a dispute between CUPE and the leadership of the CLC which grew out of the CLC decision to grant direct affiliation to three provincial associations, contravening an agreement set up by the CLC giving CUPE, the largest Canadian union, jurisdiction over public employees.

While presenting the emergency resolution to the floor, the CUPE executive also announced a untied front amongst CUPE, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers (CBRT & GW) and the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) which supports CUPE in its fight with the national labor congress.

The front has published a working paper that supposedly lays down the reforms necessary to retain the 185,000 members of CUPE, approximately 10 per cent of the total membership of the CLC.

While there are five points to the paper, it is more words than an actual policy.

The outline includes Standards for Better Trade Unionism, Canadian Control, Rationalization of Jurisdiction, Combating the Multi-national corporations and the re-organization of the congress departments and offices. The most important issue lies with jurisdiction.

In rationalization, the congress is going to have to backtrack on its admitting three provincial associations and make them become locals of CUPE. This is because of a need for a policy of industrial groupings to promote "interunion understanding with the object of achieving eventual organic unity." This would have to be done according to a definite timetable.

The working paper did not set a timetable.

Grouping by industry or function is also necessary to fight effectively multi-national corporations, according to the paper.

The CLC leadership is also directed to play a more "progressive and militant" role in various international federations and secretariats, but neither the definition of progressive nor the federations are mentioned.

There is nothing in the paper beyond stating that there should be standards for the membership to uphold, only lip service to Canadian control and little overall direction given by the working paper submitted by the three unions.

The membership of the three unions make up around thirty per cent of the membership of the CLC.

The resolution passed with relative ease with the British Columbia delegates being the only group opposing the motion as a bloc. The BC delegates expressed great fears about dividing the labour movement, citing unions such as the Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical and Allied Workers as nationalist groups that were already "tearing at the flesh of the labour movement in this country."

The resolution is vague enough to allow the CUPE executive to accept any changes made at the CLC convention next May as satisfying CUPE's demands for reform, the condition on which CUPE's continued membership in the CLC "hinges".

CUPE, along with the CBRT & GW and the PSAC seem more intent in establishing a stronger foothold in the CLC than in joining the Confederation of Canadian Union (CCU) and building strong Canadian Unions.

The leaders and policies of the CLC were strongly denounced by the whole convention during the debate for being anti-Canadian union and un-

concerned with the plight of the union movement in general. The leaders of the CLC received criticism for bowing to the dictates of the international unions whose Canadian affiliates cannot set policy for the Canadian locals.

The working paper demand for new leadership will certainly be met as the head of the CLC is retiring. The "fight" to rid the congress of its present leadership is little more than an easy opportunity for the three unions to blow their own horn.

The CUPE executive called for massive representation by the delegates at the CLC convention in May to be able to strongly work for the oft mentioned reforms and revitalization.

Stan Little, president of CUPE set the tone for the attack on the CLC with his cutting remarks about the American dominated body:

"When we come to the CLC, we are faced with the problem that there is no effective centre for Canadian Labour. In this case, the argument is that action must be taken to create something that does not now exist. We believe the Congress leadership is blind to the social and political changes that have been occurring right in front of their noses over the past twenty years."

Addressing the CUPE convention Louis Laberge, president of the Québec Federation of Labour (QFL) spoke strongly in support of the executive's stand towards the CLC, charging that the leadership of the congress had forgotten that they were elected to serve the wants of the members. But he pleaded with the CUPE convention not to get out of the CLC.

He also campaigned loudly for the CUPE executive who were re-elected for a sixth term. He felt that the expansionist policies the current executive wished to undertake deserved the full support of the rank and file.

The executive convinced the membership that to continue its rapid growth rate, it is necessary to have a highly centralized power structure in the supposed "militant" union.

The most centralizing resolution presented by the executive changed the structure of the divisions and councils. The provisional divisions and district councils were directed to implement the national and provincial policies set out by the national executive before carrying out their own policies. In the same resolution, the executive set up a new category, the services division, whose purpose is left unclear.

This division can be set up by the national executive at its own discretion and can include any number of unions and have jurisdiction over them. The bylaws of the division are laid down by the executive. While they can be amended by the division, they must be ratified by the executive and cannot conflict with policy.

The services division can include any provision the executive sees fit. It can determine the qualifications, duties, method of nomination or election of its members. It can make policy decisions for the union under it, negotiate for them, levy per capita taxes from them and administer collective agreements on their behalf.

A service division must abide by the constitution of CUPE.

This amendment gives the exec-

utive power to take over any local, union or group of unions it feels are being mismanaged or troublesome. By setting up a service division over a union or group of unions the executive in effect dismisses the leadership of the union. It can take complete control over every aspect of it. In other unions this is known as imposing trusteeship.

The only local to fight this amendment was the broadcast division. This division and particularly Montréal local 660 have fought bitterly for greater autonomy, facing severe criticism.

In the president's report, Stan Little wrote: "Doggedly exploiting this bogus issue of autonomy for narrow personal and political reasons, the leaders of Local 660 refused to take part in the drafting of the Divisional Constitution, voted against its adoption at the Founding Convention, declined to elect their Regional Vice-President to the division executive and have boycotted most of its activities since then..."

The president's report was read and considered before the resolution creating the service division was brought forth. There was no agenda for resolutions; the program merely set aside part of each morning for them. When requested to provide an agenda the executive told delegates that it was impossible.

The only executive resolution to be defeated would have given the executive power to revoke the charter of any local. The local's only recourse would have been to appeal the decision at a national convention.

Presently a charter can only be revoked at a roll call vote at a national convention.

In another resolution the executive has been allowed to send out a report of the convention rather than the proceedings. The report will be written by the Secretary-Treasurer, a member of the executive.

The executive requested this on the grounds that the cost of sending out proceedings of the 1971 convention was \$20,000. (CUPE holds a convention every two years)

However, the executive was wealthy enough to print eight booklets of up to 66 pages for each delegate. There were 1,500 delegates. One of the smaller booklets cost eleven cents each and each delegate was given two copies. It also printed out the tenth anniversary issue of the union paper with ten full colour pages.

So the smaller, poorer locals who were unable to send a delegate to the convention will have to accept the Secretary-Treasurer's report of the convention.

The centralization of CUPE is in part a result of the stress placed on expansion by the union. It has only been in existence for ten years but is already the largest union in Canada, with 185,000 members. The executive has convinced the membership that it is necessary to have a highly centralized structure to continue its rapid growth rate. The success of the executive, which has not changed since the birth of CUPE, has been so dramatic that the membership is willing to give up autonomy to maintain their position as the largest and strongest union in Canada.

Labour supports Morgentaler

(Continued from page 5)

have to rule on the final interpretation of this section of the Criminal Code... if need be we shall consider the possibility of referring the case to the Supreme Court so that this matter may be settled as soon as possible."

NDP M.P. Grace MacInnis, referring to the acquittal of Dr. Morgentaler, asked in the House of Commons, Nov. 15: "When is this government going to permit freedom of conscience to the people of this country by taking abortion from the Criminal Code and allowing the decision to be made in each individual case by the woman involved

and her doctor?"

Justice Minister Otto Lang's parliamentary secretary replied, "The general position of the Minister inside and outside the House is as follows: he objects to any amendment to the abortion legislation as it now stands."

On Nov. 4, Liberal M.P. Ralph Stewart told an Ottawa rally of anti-abortionists, self-styled "Right-to-Lifers": "We now have a Justice Minister who is on our side."

To become involved in the Edmonton Committee to Defend Dr. Morgentaler, call Angela Mueller at 433-8998.

by Charlotte MacDonald

Godspell: a Christmas treat

A charismatic Jesus in boxer shorts or superman shirt. That's Godspell, and it all adds up to a unique evening of theatre for Edmonton patrons.

Godspell represents an incursion by Studio Theatre/Stage 74 into the realm of musical comedy, and praise the Lord, it all comes to pass very well.

The message of Godspell is basically the message of Jesus as recorded in the Gospel of St. Matthew. Christ is shown to be a charismatic leader with exaggerated hopes and expectations. Exaggerated in the sense that his commands always seem to go against the nature of his "apostles". He is always telling them to put back the candy on the shelf.

Nor are the "hard sayings" of the New Testament neglected. Again and again Jesus is portrayed dividing the sheep and the goats, the good seed

from the bad. The Jesus of Godspell is no nursery school figure with a sugar-coated Gospel.

In fact the theology of Godspell is not at all bad, except that Jesus is clearly considered to be human by the authors. There is no resurrection, no Easter joy at the end.

This musical-comedy-drama is an excellent way for many to relearn the parables of the New Testament. Theology without tears.

All the performers in the production are excellent and Jesus certainly gives a stellar performance. His every gesture and expression communicate the point who sees the absurdity of seriousness and the seriousness of absurdity.

Jesus is followed by a throng of ten "apostles" and they too let their various lights shine. Their inventiveness in each scene is wonderful as they act out

the recitation of Jesus's parables. Yet the players avoid the pitfall of excessive cuteness.

There are a thousand opportunities for the actors to provide amusing effects and they do so with rib-tickling frequency.

If Jesus is a charismatic visionary, his following is certainly an amazing blend of human types and emotions. No pious prophets they. More than once must Jesus douse the sexual ardour of his followers when they think on earthly rather than heavenly rewards.

The apostles are a motley and variegated crew with the wildest of costumes to suit their bizarre roles. There's even a roaring Twenties Flapper--perhaps Mary Magdalene?

It's as if a mad visionary prophet of our own day were let loose among a P. T. Barnum circus. All the clowns and dancing girls dig Jesus even when he clamps down on their ordinary pleasures or vices with promise of pie in the sky in the great by and by.

Godspell is a musical and the cast and band do very well in this indispensable aspect of the play. For a few

songs, the singers might improve their pitch or tone, but in general they do well enough and more.

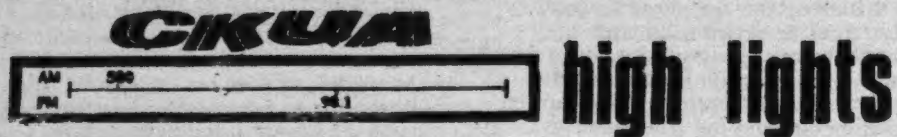
The Jazz-rock band, under the direction of local jazz celebrity George McFetridge, provides a good carny and brassy sound as backup, just what is required under the circumstances.

The proof of the production is in the audience and the opening night crowd loved Godspell. The cast had been able to provide an excellent ambience composed of wit, music, emotions, and more than a dash of biblical instruction. The audience responded with many spontaneous signals of approval including a standing ovation at the end.

Godspell is going to continue its run until December 19.

Verily, I say unto you, don't miss out on this Christmas treat. Surely not all people are turned on by the profundities of a Harold Pinter. Godspell marks the end of three months of such dour fare.

by Henry Higgins



CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

MONDAY (December 10)

6:00 A.M.	THE EYEOPENER:	Music, mostly, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bill Coull & Andy Smith
11:30 A.M.	HOT OFF THE STREET:	Conversation with Sue McMaster, coordinator of the new women's magazine "Branching Out" published in Edmonton.	Laurie Coleman
8:00 P.M.	MUSIC AND NEWS:	Discussion of choral music with Wayne Gilpin, graduate student, U of A.	John Barnum
10:30 P.M.	INTEGRITY IN COMMUNICATION:	Harry Boyle CRTC commissioner, broadcaster Stanley Burke and American writer and broadcast regulator Nicholas Johnson, present viewpoints on aspects of integrity in the communications process.	
11:00 P.M.	ROTARY CAROL CONCERT:	Broadcast of tonight's program from Robertson-Wesley United Church, Edmonton.	Susan Bain

TUESDAY (December 11)

11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Discussion on books as gifts, with Jan Waters, editor in chief, Hurtig Publishers.	Dorothy Dahlgren
8:00 P.M.	SCI AND EDUCATION:	Presentations from an Edmonton symposium to examine the application of transcendental meditation in education.	
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Music composed and performed by Randy Sargent.	Holger Petersen
11:00 P.M.	ROTARY CAROL CONCERT:	Broadcast of tonight's program from Robertson-Wesley United Church, Edmonton.	Susan Bain

WEDNESDAY (December 12)

1:00 P.M.	CONCERT AT ONE:	90 minutes of music from the classics repertoire.	Tony Dillon-Davis
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"The Scipio Family" - Dr. Margery MacKenzie, chairman, Dept. of Classics, U of A.	
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Colin Davis conducting, Jerome Lowenthal soloist. Beethoven: Coniolanus Overture and Piano Concerto No. 2; Brahms: Symphony No. 3.	
11:00 P.M.	ROTARY CAROL CONCERT:	Broadcast of tonight's program from Robertson-Wesley United Church, Edmonton.	Susan Bain

THURSDAY (December 13)

8:00 P.M.	JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Music and conversation with saxophonist and flutist Hadley Caliman, who recently performed for the Edmonton Jazz Society - with George McFetridge, Clint Houston and Cliff Barbaro.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Yehudi Menuhin lectures on Bach's Chaconne.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, featuring Dave Young and Tom Banks.	Marc Vasey
11:00 P.M.	ROTARY CAROL CONCERT:	Broadcast of tonight's program from Robertson-Wesley United Church, Edmonton.	Susan Bain

FRIDAY (December 14)

6:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Claude Kenneson, cello; Janet Scott, piano. recorded in Convocation Hall.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	Robert Page conducting. Penderecki: Passion and Death of Our Lord Jesus Christ According to Saint Luke.	
9:45 P.M.	25TH FRAME:	A critical examination of films and filming.	Stephen Scobie
10:00 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, views, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack
11:00 P.M.	ROTARY CAROL CONCERT:	Broadcast of the final program from Robertson-Wesley United Church, Edmonton.	Susan Bain

SATURDAY (December 15)

9:30 A.M.	OPERA IN GERMANY:	Development of music theatre in Germany.	
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	Music from "Seamus".	Murray Davis
4:05 P.M.	POST-MODERN MUSIC:	"Sound Awareness" with Robert Northern. Music of Terumasa Hino.	Marc Vasey
6:45 P.M.	SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Roussel: Bacchus et Ariane Suite No. 2; Dvorak: Romance; Poulenc: Concert Champetre for Harpsichord and Orchestra.	Don McLean

SUNDAY (December 16)

9:05 A.M.	COMMENTARY:	The issues, the direction of new policies and the fact behind the news.	Harry Midgley
8:00 P.M.	CONTINENTAL MUSICAL:	Popular music from Continental Europe.	Gaby Haas
9:00 P.M.	GOONS AND BUFFOONS:	Contemporary comedy, off the record.	Andy Smith
9:30 P.M.	PICKIN' UP THE PIECES:	Traditional music and music of today, of significance. Holger Petersen.	

Petty bourgeois delights

Last Wednesday evening the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra under Pierre Héu presented the first of its duMaurier Promenade Series concerts at the Jubilee Auditorium. Entitled "A Viennese Evening", it featured music by Johann Strauss and Franz Lehar, including arias from their more famous operettas sung by Gwenlynn Little, soprano, and Pierre Duval, tenor.

But despite the title and the contents of the concert, only an extraordinarily perverse imagination could possibly have conjured up an image in any way resembling Vienna. At best, it was no more than an evening in Berlin--decidedly dowdy, unbecomingly aggressive, crude in its humour, and worst of all, terribly straight-laced.

Despite Héu's year of study in Vienna, he seems to have made the common error of regarding Austria as a merely German country just because its inhabitants happen to speak German. Not only is this not the case at present, it was even less so in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The cultural impulses of the Austria of Strauss and Lehar were not only thoroughly non-German, they were often quite anti-German. Slavic and Hungarian influences were paramount, and even Italian ones were often greater than German ones.

A misunderstanding of this point was particularly evident in the performance of the gypsy song "Wer uns getraut" from Strauss's Gypsy Baron. The characteristic drone bass of some Hungarian folk tunes which Strauss employed with such effect was almost inaudible, and the reckless czardas-like finale sounded like an accompanied vocal exercise.

The two Strauss waltzes of the programme also suffered from germanization. Stripped of their subtle bitter-sweet elegance, they sounded like dance music for the Hanoverian petit-

bourgeois winter carnival. Voices of Spring was rendered a graceless thing, and the majestic Emperor Waltz, Strauss's most heart-felt homage to his imperial master, made totally devoid of nobility. This was partially due to the fact that both waltzes received performances that were much too fast, doing violence to that quintessentially Austrian characteristic, Gemuthlichkeit (a word which really has no English equivalent, but which conceptualizes a genial easy-going unhurried temperament).

What made the evening even more offensive was that the singers suffered from the same problem. Though from a purely technical point of view both singers displayed beautiful well-trained voices with much promise, they were also short on understanding. Singing alternately in English, German, and French, Ms. Little sounded more as if she were singing Gilbert and Sullivan rather than Strauss and Lehar. Mr. Duval, singing mostly in French, opted for such weepy-eyed interpretations that one could have sworn that one was listening to Puccini if one did not know better. The music of Strauss and Lehar may have been sweetly decadent, but it was never degenerate.

In fact, only the five polkas of the evening (two of which were played as encores) came across successfully. There, at least, speed did not kill, and that, combined with good articulation and some fine orchestral playing (with the single exception of the horns which were a disaster) rescued an otherwise mercilessly misconceived evening. Perhaps if champagne had been served to all the artists before the performance, they might have more readily understood the spirit of a Viennese Evening.

by Franz Szabo

The HOVEL
presents

King Anderson

Dec. 14, 15, 16

109th St. & Jasper Ave. \$1.00 with membership

National Film Theater seeks Edmonton home **CULTURE**

The National Film Theatre is looking for a permanent home in Edmonton and is seeking provincial support for a facility that would make a very prestigious addition to the cultural life of the city and province.

The principles of the NFT go beyond the simple showing of films, Ursula Ulrich, who practically is the NFT in Edmonton, says the proposal is for "the creation and development of an independent provincial film cultural organization, to encourage and promote the appreciation, study, and use of cinema in Alberta."

In February Ms. Ulrich submitted a proposal for a provincial Film Study Centre to Horst Schmid, Minister of Culture, Youth, and Recreation. In this she said that "efforts in Alberta to meet the public's inquisitiveness about film have been hampered by the lack of a CENTER which could provide both information on all aspects of film, and prints of the films which are essential for instructing courses in film history and film technique. Obviously, there is a need for a CENTER in this Province, which would facilitate access by students, researchers, and the general public to works of the cinema. Such a CENTER should provide a catalogue of films (similar to the book catalogues in libraries), an information and procurement service, and a place for deposit of materials which are needed only occasionally."

The activities of the CENTER, says Ms. Ulrich, would naturally fall into three main categories:

1. The screening of films presenting a structured programme of international cinema both classical and contemporary, grouped according to themes, cinematic genres, or techniques, periods and countries of origin, directors, actors, etc. Such programmes would provide the spectators with the opportunity to experience film's development as an art form, to study a director's or an actor's technique, to compare the varied treatment of the same theme by different artists, at different times, and in different countries.

In conjunction with the programmes screened, there should be film appreciation classes offered.

2. The CENTER's library, containing a continually updated collection of reference books and magazines on the film media, complemented by an equally important collection of films and stills, would be the basis for serious and formal film study in this Province. This function of the CENTER will be basic to the institution of regular courses on all aspects of cinema.

3. The proposed FILM STUDY CENTER should also provide work and training facilities for the film artists of this Province. There should be a great variety of equipment, some of which should also be available for rental.

The government has adopted a 'wait and see' policy. However, when I spoke to Mr. Schmid last week, far from seeing his way to providing such a facility I had the impression that he had not seriously related to the question at all.

Even though there has been a great deal of correspondence and communication between the NFT and Mr. Schmid's office, Mr. Schmid was still under the impression that the NFT was closely tied to the National Film Board and used NFB films. He said that he thought the NFT had a valuable contribution to make in bringing NFB films from the East to the West.

But the NFT and NFB are not linked in any way, apart from their mutual interest in film. The NFB was established 'to initiate and promote the production and distribution of films in the national interest, and in particular, films designed to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other countries'.

The cinematic material of the NFT however, includes not simply the work of Alberta and Canadian film makers, done 'in the national interest', but the work of Alberta and Canadian film makers in general, and also world classics, and films both documentary and fiction which are of historical, sociological, or scientific significance, clearly a much wider and more comprehensive frame-of-reference than that of the NFB.

Mr. Schmid did, however, recognize the very valuable educational role the NFT could play, and emphasized that he saw the NFT making a contribution to the arts in this total educational role rather than just through the screening of films.

In fact he exempted the NFT's recently completed series from censorship because he recognized that they were to be exhibited by and on behalf of an educational organization. But along with this Order, which the Minister has the power to issue under Section 20 of the The Amusements Act, go the requirements that instruction on films generally be given to the members of the NFT and information provided on the individual films in the programme. These are requirements which fully reflect the principles of the NFT as mentioned above, but also clearly require the facility and funding which the NFT is asking the government to become involved with.

The NFT in Edmonton used to screen its films in the Art Gallery until the costs became too high. The Art

Gallery has the added disadvantage of having seating for only 200 people, which on a number of occasions proved to be insufficient.

The last series was screened both at the Southgate Public Library and the Centennial Library downtown. The NFT has been fortunate in the sympathetic and enthusiastic response from the directors of these two facilities, but even so the facilities themselves are less than ideal.

The Southgate theatre has no sloping floor which can make viewing difficult, especially if there are subtitles to read, which is often the case with NFT films. Also it is extremely small, which has made for overcrowding in the past.

The Centennial Library theatre, is of course, much better, but it too has the disadvantage of size. In addition this theatre is in heavy demand and obviously cannot cater to the time schedules of the NFT to the exclusion of everybody else.

Both these facilities, however, have the more important disadvantages shared by other possible sites in the city, namely the lack of storage space for a possible film library, catalogues and books, and the lack of 35mm projection equipment. The latter again reflects the somewhat disinterested view of Mr. Schmid and his department in the NFT. Even though Ms. Ulrich has, on a number of occasions, inquired into the possibility of the provincial government making available 35mm projectors, when I spoke to him last week, Mr. Schmid was still under the impression that the library had such equipment.

Many of the films in the Canadian Film Archives are 35mm which closes the door on them being screened in Edmonton through the NFT. The University has the facility for showing such films but the costs are, once again, prohibitive.

Of course, the provision of these basic facilities, 35mm projection e-

quipment, storage space, and a sufficiently large auditorium to encourage growth, would only be the beginning. To fully realize the aims of the NFT would require the more specialized items such as lecture and discussion space, equipment for the analytic study of the film, frame by frame, and perhaps even the means to provide work and training for the film artists of this Province.

It is a grandiose scheme, and one which stands or falls by the extent to which government sees film as enhancing the society in which we live. Mr. Schmid wants to see a strong expression of concern and interest from the public before he gets involved, but without adequate financial and other support worthy projects too often fail before they have had a chance to become sufficiently established to make that test of public interest a valid one.

Personally I think the NFT is to be encouraged. Film can be an authentic and very exciting expression of the times, and it is frightening to think that of the 58 pre-World War II Canadian feature films only 6 are known to exist today. One of the basic aims of the NFT is, of course, to give better protection to our cultural heritage than has been given in the past.

However, there is far more to be said on this matter than has been said here. I encourage people to involve themselves by talking to Horst Schmid, by replying to this article and more importantly by supporting the NFT and any future programmes it manages to put on. Starting in January should be one of the more interesting series of Canadian films to have been shown in Edmonton. Go see them. With our support and encouragement we might yet see a permanent provincial home for the NFT and all the cultural and educational benefits that would mean.

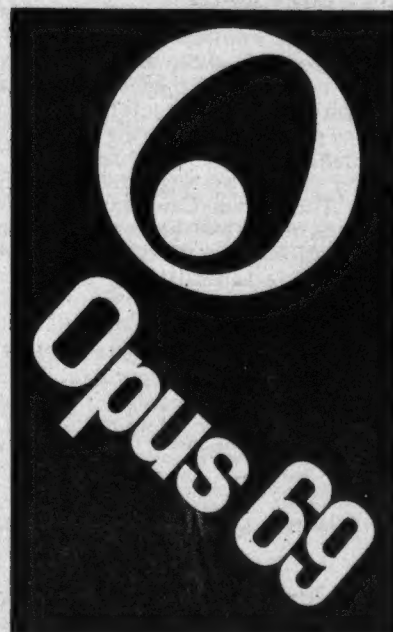
by Roger Swan

Tim Buckley and Band

Sat., Dec. 15
8:30 pm

Jubilee Auditorium

tickets at Mike's



RCA

List 6.29

On Sale

3.99

- * DAVID BOWIE "PINUPS"
- * JIM CROCE "I'VE GOT A NAME"
- * JIM CROCE "DON'T MESS WITH HIM"
- * JOHN DENVER "FAREWELL AND ROMEDA"
- * GUESS WHO "BEST OF VOL. II"
- * B.B. KING "TO KNOW YOU IS TO LOVE YOU"
- * LOU REED "BERLIN"
- * THREE DOG NIGHT "CYAN"
- * JOE WALSH "SMOKER YOU GET"
- * JOE WALSH "BARNSTORM"

10448 Jasper Avenue

Ph. 424-6696

LETTERS PAGE
Poundmaker
11129 80 ave.

Mantor quote surprising

Dear POUNDMAKER Collective:

I was really surprised by your quote of George Mantor, stating that his main objection to the NUS was that "they cannot relate to the government's people" or "play the game by their rules". These are the very "conservative" (if that's the word) ideas he degraded at the election rally in residence

when he claimed that he would lead us on a radical confrontation with the Provincial Government. We were supposed to refuse to pay fees and the like ... if our demands were not met. The solution he seems to have chosen is not to demand anything.

K. Detloff
Arts III

POUNDMAKER is sensational(ist)

Dear POUNDMAKER Collective:

I was a delegate at Man & Resources in Toronto. As such, I'd like to commend Ed Matwichuk on his article on the proceedings of the conference because it was a fairly accurate description of what went on.

He mentioned that native people, women and members of the working class were not well represented. I trust that this is where the headline "Indian Voice Ignored Again" was obtained from.

In my opinion, this headline is a gross misconception. As a minority group, the Indians received more publicity than the rest of the conference. To their benefit, they have learned to use the media to gain the sympathies of all listeners. The Indians had input into all the recommendations that came out of all the groups, and yet they felt that only by forming their own group could they get their concerns across.

I don't know about this. I agree that the Indians have problems. We've all known that for a long time. It was by their own choice that they formed a separate group at Toronto, not because they weren't invited to the conference. (Alberta, for example, contracted a separate agency, AIDS, to get native input into M & R.) I guess what bothers me is that the Indians are not the only people with problems, and this is often forgotten. The Indians at Kenora are not the only people hurt by mercury poisoning in the area--I talked to a white commercial fisherman who shared the Indian plight. Indian women have much in common with the ordinary rural housewife--look into her rights sometime! Sometimes we have to look at the forest instead of just the trees. Canadians have an obligation to each other to view themselves as part of the whole. So to the socially-conscious Indian, I say "I will look at your problem as long as you will give my problem equal consideration, and let's see if we can't work out policy

recommendations as Canadians as a whole."

And to the socially-conscious POUNDMAKER staff, I say "You don't have to be sensational. Why not have called Ed Matwichuk's article 'Yurko Refuses to Get Pregnant' and give the public a real reflection of things like the Man & Resources conference."

I also enclose another brief that was submitted to the plenary in Toronto by a minority group--the rural population. I'd say if you are printing the Indian brief in full, the rural brief deserves equal time. And maybe perhaps to put it all in perspective, POUNDMAKER should publish the whole brief, or at least the overview statement. ... Personally, I would be fair-to-middling upset if the only thing that materializes out of the two years of M & R workshops are some proposals on James Bay and the Churchill River project. There is so much more to consider.

To quote from the general statement preceding the specific proposals: "Just as the smallest pebble sends ripples across the whole pond, so does every action of man have consequences for the (biological, social, and economic) system." Achieving a balance for quality of life for Canadians requires that we all work together on this. The French-Canadian delegates, in spite of the barriers set up by communication (even though simultaneous translation was available) made their input strongly within the framework of the M & R program. Women, students, and the working class did so as well. We need a strong voice, cutting across races and economic structures, to be heard by government. M & R gave us the voice.

Sincerely,
Barb Palm

(Collective's note: You're right about the headline; it was overly sensationalist. So to Ed Matwichuk, and to our readers, we apologize. Secondly,

while we did not print the natives' brief in full, we did quote from and examine it. The same will be done next week for the rural peoples' brief

you so kindly enclosed, if we're still publishing then. Thank you for your comments and enclosure.)

Parson's letter brings former sideliners into the abortion debate

Dear POUNDMAKER Collective:

Despite strong feelings, I have so far kept out of the abortion debate. However, the letters by B. Parsons, supporter of Bill 220 have finally convinced me that it is time I stepped in to the fray.

Firstly, let me say that if I were pregnant, desperate for an abortion, living in or around Montréal, and if Dr. Morgentaler or someone like him, were performing abortions there, then I would go to Dr. Morgentaler, whatever the facts against him that B. Parsons has quoted.

Next, if I were pregnant, and there was no Dr. Morgentaler, nor any way to obtain a legal abortion in Canada, and if I had the money, then I would go to the States or Europe and have an abortion there. (Rich women have done this for years. It was always possible to obtain an abortion in Harley Street--whatever the law--if you had the money.)

But if I were not rich, then whatever the risk, I would go to a backstreet abortionist--and hope. (Ordinary women have had abortions that way throughout history--usually well aware of the dangers they were facing.)

Finally, if I could not even afford to have an abortion that way, and if I were desperate, then I might turn to coat-hangers, (and quite a few women I have known have tried this).

The dangers involved in the last two measures I have mentioned, are incredible. Knowing them, one would think, would be enough to convince any woman never to have an abortion in such a manner. However, people have never been that rational, and desperate women have had abortions, have died at the hands of backstreet butchers, or have been crippled for life, for centuries, and all the statistics and all the horror stories in the world have never deterred other women from following the same path.

Dr. Morgentaler realised this. That was the purpose for his clinic. So he made money for conducting abortions. Has there ever been an occupation, however altruistic, that has not been concerned with the making of money? Do pharmacists not make money - and what about the drugs they make that kill and cripple people, as well as cure them? Don't blame Dr. Morgentaler for making money. He's a product of our

society - and whether B. Parsons likes it or not, this is a society dominated by the profit motive - even on an individual basis.

B. Parsons seems to assume that just because he has quoted the true facts about Dr. Morgentaler (which I'm not even sure I believe), then we are going to change our view of Dr. Morgentaler from that of healer and supporter of women's rights, to that of criminal. He also seems to assume that it is going to change our mind on the abortion issue - and that we are all going to walk around wearing "right to life" buttons.

Well, how wrong can you get? If women were to be affected by horror stories - then it is likely that no woman would bring a child into the world at all. After all - there are many stories equally horrifying about delivery procedures, but those stories have rarely stopped a woman from actually giving birth if she wanted to. Just to watch the news at night is enough to drive most of us to suicide - if we were truly rational beings that is. But somehow most of us go on living.

If B. Parsons is truly concerned with ethics and morality, then I suggest that he look at the ethics and morals - or lack of them - in the drug industry. After all, pharmacy is his field. If that isn't enough for him, then I suggest that he (I assume he's a male but could well be female), along with the supporter of Bill 220, truly start looking at oppressed peoples and injustices in the world today. If every person had the security of enough food, a warm house, and an occupation that provided them with dignity, then the whole question of abortion might suddenly be no longer relevant. It suddenly might be a world in which everybody had a place - including the unborn.

But to get there is going to take a long hard struggle, and at the moment I see B. Parsons and his fellow supporters being more hindrances than helps. I suggest that they all come off their "ethical" hobby horses, and start really trying to improve the world for the people already living. In the meanwhile - whether they like it or not - women are going to keep on having abortions - and given that simple fact, the very least we can do is to ensure that those abortions are performed legally.

Yours truly,
Jennifer Bowerman

To close the great hunting debate with Christmas spirit...

Dear Barry,

My apologies for not responding sooner to your fine letter of a few weeks ago. It seems that time has been short. I thought I'd conclude our discussions with a little Christmas spirit. I have a present that I would like to present on behalf of the two of us, to some of the berserk hunters that so often get us upset. It is a presentation grade Colt .45, engraved, "The Bollo-Cavanaugh Skirmish, November, 1973." Merry

Christmas, Barry."

Lou



Canadian winter- fun and games

I am sure that the majority of readers will acknowledge that Canadians have an identity crisis. We seem to have nothing to distinguish us as a unique race and nation, save for our role as peace keepers, hockey players, and Lorne Green. But we're overlooking our most valuable, and distinguishing asset..... WINTER.

I know how everyone must be cringing at my mention of the word, for we try to hide from the world as much as we can. We spend the majority of winter nudging our thermostats, warming our cars, worshipping electric blankets, and in general trying to convince ourselves that winter is a hor-

rible enemy that will be gone soon if we close our eyes long enough.

I can remember my father watching his national pride go down the sink whenever he caught an American weather report in February; "The cause of the crippling blizzard and record low temperatures was a massive cold front moving out of Canada and into the northern States." He should have been proud. That was at least one renewable resource that we gave to the States without them having to force us.

And with the upcoming energy crisis, what better time than now to fling open our windows and embrace the

healthful and joyous aspects of our winter?

I can't think of a better medium to enjoy winter than sport. I know that almost all of us have either considered or taken part in a lot of winter sports, but I think it is high time we abandoned the free ride of downhill skiing, and the laziness of the snowmobile; or watching Hockey Night in Canada. It warms my heart to see all those cross country skiers, apple-cheeked, with lungs awash in that excellent arctic air. Or the children of our nation chasing pucks on our outdoor rinks. But it seems to me that all too often we put away our summer sports too early.

What about Camping in the winter? I know how challenging the Canadian wilds can be in the summer, what with the Winnebago getting two flat tires and no gas stations within 200 yards, or the campground showers running out of hot water, but for a real challenge why not camp in the winter?

Think of it. No mosquitoes. No need to haul a huge ice chest with you. And there need be no worry about showers running cold because one seldom sweats at 30 below.

I'll be the first to admit that maintaining that summer tan will be difficult, but there are other things to consider. Too few Canadians really know how beautiful the wilderness becomes in winter, and how wonderfully silent it can be after a week of hectic city living.

And I've seldom found anything so rewarding after a few hours snowshoe

ing as a cup of hot broth taken around a campfire. And the sensation of burrowing down into feather sleeping bags for the night while the trees outside your tent and lean-to crack like rifle shots in the cold is a sensation that has to be felt to be believed.

The next time a storm clogs the city, forget your shovel, and the needless worry about traffic jams, and ruined bus schedules. Why not don a pair of snowshoes or cross country skis and proceed to work in that manner? Much more healthful than fighting the winter.

It's time we faced facts. We're a race of people that must live for six months of the year in snow. Let's not feel embarrassed when some tourist wails and gnashes his teeth about "our horrid winters, not at all like the ones back home, such a beastly place to live."

Better that we smile, because the winter weeds the truly un-Canadians out. Feel proud that we are a race with frost-flecked eyebrows, great flaring steaming nostrils, and massively bundled bodies. There is no pride in hibernation. Get out and play in the snow for a change.

Perhaps some day, the snowflake will replace the maple leaf on our flag. And high time too, because we are one of the leading snow-producing nations in the world. I can't wait until the day comes that we can shut off all our snow shipments to Saudi Arabia. That'll teach them.

by Louis Bollo

Kenora occupation 'the beginning'

cont. from page 1

our community, just taking care."

Regardless, the atmosphere became very tense from this moment on. Nothing much was said; people moved to the entrances taking up guard, waiting for a phone call from Ottawa.

Shortly after 10:00 a.m. a phone call was received saying a member of the Indian Affairs Regional Office in Toronto would be in Kenora in a matter of minutes.

Amid mumblings of "puppet", and other not-too-complimentary comments, Chief Cameron said to the press that the Indians would remain in the department offices until the meeting was finished.

Chief Cameron wanted assurance that the department official will act on behalf of and in the interests of the occupying Indians, and that this would not be another "we'll see what we can do" meeting.

The official arrived at noon, and a meeting was held. In the early afternoon the Indians left the building.

Although it had been reported that "both sides left optimistic", this is questionable. Both sides are definitely waiting to see what the other will do.

In the words of Lou Cameron, "Many people feel that when we leave the building this morning, it will be over. Well it won't. This is just the beginning. We are starting to write our own history now."

Help and stuff

(PART 2)

(PART 1 LAST WEEK
AND NEXT WEEK)

Legal Aid

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

Sturgeon River Project (single offenders, drug or related charges)
9837 - 86 Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB. U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Options For Women
10006 - 107 St. for info,
Anne Lambert, 432-3832

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 106th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department,
Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Food Co-ops

Scona Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to
6:00 p.m. or so)
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue off 112th Street
Info: Jill Konkin, 439-6783

Incredible Edibles Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to
6:00 p.m. or so)
St. George's Anglican Church
11733 - 87th Avenue
Info: David Stott, 426-0635

Michener Park Co-Op
Info: Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321

SACK
(operates from the Boyle Street
Community Services Co-Op)
10348 - 96th Street
Info: Mark or Joan, 424-4106

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
P. O. Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

CLASP

439-6561 or 439-6449
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue and 112th Street

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2242

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Lanulord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Complaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10315-96 street
429-1887

Progressive Conservative Ass'n of Alta.
9912 - 106th Street
422-6636

Liberal Party
10026 - 105th Street
422-1971

Alberta Social Credit League
9974 - Jasper Avenue
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Abortion laws: an infringement of rights

This is the third in a series of Women and The Law, by Laurel Loiselle.

Abortion may fall under Criminal Code offenses if performed illegally.

Before the 1969 amendment in Canada, abortion for any reason was considered illegal. Even now it is only legal under certain specific circumstances; it must be performed by a qualified practitioner; the doctor must first receive a written certificate from a Therapeutic Abortion Committee stating that the pregnancy would endanger the woman's life; and the Therapeutic Committee must consist of not less than three members who must all be qualified practitioners. The doctor who performs the abortion must not be a member of the committee.

Interestingly enough, abortion was not a criminal offense until the 19th Century and the major reason for it being declared illegal at that time was the extreme danger involved. It thus became restricted to those women who were likely to die during childbirth.

The law remained the same until pressure developed from the medical profession, which claimed that abortion was no longer necessary because medical science had progressed to the degree that there was a small risk involved to women's life due to pregnancy.

At the present time, no hospital in Canada is required to set up a Therapeutic Abortion Committee. In fact, most small hospitals and medical clinics usually cannot organize one. This is due to the fact that four doctors must be involved (three on the committee and one outside the committee to make the referral), and many small hospitals just don't have this amount of staff.

The bill of 1969 offered the minimum of possible change, probably because the abortion issue is so controversial a social and moral question. Therefore, it came as no surprise in 1969 when the most that legislators could agree upon was a legalizing and regularizing of hospital practices, rather than any real change in the Canadian abortion situation.

It's not surprising then, that the criteria for abortion are so inconsistent

and confused. Often hospitals will only approve an abortion if rape or incest is involved, where the woman has German measles, or where there is a strong possibility of a crippled fetus. Other hospitals place age limits on the woman seeking an abortion - they may grant an abortion if the girl is under 15 but not 16.

In addition "there seems to be a bias operating against women who admit to several sexual partners and a preference for those made pregnant by a steady boyfriend, resulting in the curious situation that promiscuous girls are 'punished' by being forced to become mothers." (Canadian Woman and the Law, 1971, Zuker & Callwood).

The main problem, then, is to find the right hospital; two of those with the most liberal policies in Canada are the Toronto and Vancouver General Hospitals. Provincial medical associations may know the hospitals that are most liberal, but they may refuse this information. The best bet seems to be some Women's Liberation association, or the Family Planning Federation of Canada.

Even if a doctor does refer a woman, she may still have many problems. Most hospitals have a monthly quota for the number of abortions being performed, and the length of time a woman must wait may prove to be too long. If turned down by a Therapeutic Committee, these is no appeal, and the chance that another committee will also turn the woman down is greatly increased.

If she is well off, a woman may take advantage of looser abortion laws in England, Japan, or some parts of the US, especially New York state, which requires no residency period. The costs there vary from \$300 - \$700, depending on the length of time of the pregnancy and type of procedure used.

(Ed. note - This of course, does not include the costs of getting there, staying there, and getting back.)

The age limit in Canada for securing a legal abortion is 18. If under 18 and married, the woman must have the consent of her husband. If under 18 and single, she must have the con-



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sent of her guardian, consent of the father being most important.

A therapeutic abortion is relatively important within the first three months of pregnancy. Although there is unclear information on the effects of emotional damage after an abortion, there does seem to be proof that women who want an abortion and are unable to get one, suffer a great deal.

The biggest problem, however, seems to be those ambivalent women who are unsure of what they want, and yet go through with the abortion.

"Many authorities suspect that the guilt, when it does appear is culturally induced and is not likely to happen in a society that shows a relaxed acceptance of abortion." (Ibid).

In conclusion, there are several deficiencies in present Canadian abortion laws. Since hospitals are not required to set up committees, the burden of cases fall on those hospitals who have committees. The result is overcrowding and the turning away of cases.

There is also a problem with the interpretation of the legal grounds for abortion. The law states that abortion may occur only if the pregnancy is likely to endanger a woman's health.

Does the term "health" include mental health, and if so, how should mental health be defined? "Because of this uncertainty, members of therapeutic abortion committees with no legal training are effectively placed in the role of judges to interpret the Criminal Code as they see fit." (Abortion Politics in Canada, Pelrine, 1971).

The result is an inconsistent application of the law among different hospitals.

There is another problem related to the composition of the committee - does the law mean that no member of a Therapeutic Abortion Committee can ever perform an abortion, or only where his or her patients are concerned? Thus, before a committee even considers its first application, the new law is responsible for confusion.

This is compounded further by a lot of red tape - the procedure of the committee is slow, bureaucratic and far from certain of success. The result is dangerous for the patient, especially if her application for abortion is not

made early in the pregnancy.

Finally, even if her application is accepted, the woman may have to wait for a bed. Due to the ambiguity of the 1969 amendment, the new Canadian abortion law is responsible for more confusion than it has cleared up.

Eleanor Pelrine, in Abortion Politics in Canada, has presented a pro-abortion argument on the basis of legal rights, which I consider a valid one.

She states that abortion laws infringe on the right to freedom of choice concerning private control over sexual matters. This idea is related to the Canadian Bill of Rights. Because the abortion committee's standards are so vague, this infringes on a woman's rights under law to due process and a fair hearing. A woman living in an area where no committee has been established is thus deprived of the right to a fair hearing.

Her rights are further infringed upon by the fact that she is unable to be present when her case is being considered, and because she has no right to appeal the decision.

Too, the state is invading the citizen's privacy by telling her whether or not she can refuse to bear a child. "The infringement on these rights directly relates to women alone; and the Canadian Bill of Rights expressly forbids such infringement on the basis of sex." (Ibid).

Present abortion laws also discriminate against women of lower income groups - these women are less likely to have a private doctor, and less likely to be able to meet the high fees charged for legal abortions.

Pelrine's argument, then, is based entirely on the legality of the present law. With reference to the morality of the question, she concludes that women who consider abortion a murder need not resort to it. Their belief, however, should not limit the right of those who do not have similar moral convictions.

Although I agree wholeheartedly with Pelrine's viewpoint, and although I am fully aware of the anti-abortion arguments, I think that we will remain at the present impasse until the basic moral and legal issues have been sorted out and assigned priority by all Canadians.



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